

SOCIETY SUGGESTS BILBO
BE SENT TO AFRICA

Press Service of the N. A. A. C. P.
7-8-38

Evanston, Ill. Apr. 8.- A suggestion that Senator Theodore Bilbo, of Mississippi, who slandered the Negro race viciously in his fight against the anti-lynching bill, be sent to Liberia, instead of attempting to send all American Negroes to that country was made by the Society for Correction of Civil War Information, with headquarters here. Bilbo's solution of the race problem, advanced during his Senate speeches, was to send Negroes back to Africa. *newspaper*

In its bulletin for March the society quotes Jefferson Davis, head of the Confederacy, as saying that the labor of Negroes had converted "hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands covered with prosperous people." And that "the labor of African slaves was and is indispensable to the production of the South in cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco which had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States and had become absolutely necessary for the wants of civilized man."

The society's bulletin points out that on the testimony of Jefferson Davis himself, the Negro was a very valuable force in building up the United States. It implies that Senator Bilbo is not half so valuable, and states:

"If, therefore, Senator Bilbo feels that the United States is not big enough to hold him and the Negro citizens, since we owe so much of what America is to the labor of the Negroes, would it not be more fitting and less of a drain on the public purse, if Senator Bilbo were to ask for an appropriation to colonize himself in Liberia instead of the 12,000,000 Negro citizens of the United States to whose race Jefferson Davis bears witness we are indebted for much of America's greatness, and that greatness gained by their unrequited toil."

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
February 18, 1938

A DEMAGOGIC APPEAL

United States Senator Bilbo has caused much unfavorable criticism on his suggestion and advocacy of returning the negroes to Africa. Such a suggestion or plan would not meet with favor on the part of the people of the southern states. There is room here for the negro and the negro serves a purpose that does not interfere with the white man. His character is familiar to the white people of the South and he is always subservient to their direction. It is true that thousands of negroes have migrated to eastern and western states where they hoped and expected to better their condition. Just what success they met with, we are not informed, but the records show that many of them have returned to their former homes in the South.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Bilbo, said, in part: "We wouldn't have any unemployment problem then. Take out the 12,000,000 negroes and there will be a job for every white boy and white girl". All of which may be true, but we must remember that the negro is an asset to the people of this section of the country in the way of chauffeurs, butlers, cooks, washerwomen, maids and servants for various home duties.

We have no brief for the negro, but we do believe in fair play and treating the negro with the proper consideration and in helping him to become a better citizen. Not that we favor doing more for the negro than for the white man, but there is a field in the South for the negro in which he can accomplish more than he could in any other section of the nation.

Of course, the suggestion of Senator Bilbo will not be taken seriously by the members of the senate. No doubt his purpose was more political than otherwise. Certainly it was not sane.

Bilbo Blather

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, who threatened to talk for 30 days as his contribution to the anti-lynching bill filibuster, has put in most of his time arguing that American Negroes should "go back to Africa."

That, he says, would solve both race and unemployment problems.

The ancestors of these Negroes didn't exactly insist on coming to America. They were brought here in chains. If now their descendants are to be ordered back to Africa, it would be logical and right for Senator Bilbo to insist first that the Europeans who have grabbed most of Africa should get out of there.

Then it would be logical for the white people, who came to this country and created quite a race problem for the Indians, to return to the homes of their ancestors. The Indians, to be sure, might object to taking back this country after what statesmen like Senator Bilbo have done to it.

Logic doesn't appeal to "The Man" Bilbo. But there are those, no doubt, who wish he would take a big dose of his own medicine and go back to wherever it was his folks came from.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 14, 1938

Sending The Negroes Back To Africa

Very few persons take seriously the idea advocated by Senator Bilbo in the anti-lynching bill filibuster that the solution for the Negro race question is to return the 12,000,000 Negroes to Africa. The Mississippi senator is talking merely to kill time, and his advocacy of a plan that is almost as old as the Negro's presence in America does just as well as a lot of other topics.

The interest shown by other senators in Bilbo's advice probably can be gauged by the fact that one time no senators were left in the Senate chamber to listen except the presiding officer and one representative of the opposition, and Bilbo went up to talk to the chair in person. At another point, a roll call was started when only four senators were in the chamber.

The advocates of that chimerical scheme to transport the Negroes back to Africa could watch with profit the difficulties the Jews are meeting in colonizing their native land. Many Jews would willingly join in an effort to set up a state of their own in Palestine, but the difficulties are so great that after 16 years of intensive efforts the Jewish population in that country is less than

400,000.

The idea that 12,000,000 Negroes, nearly all of whom would prefer this country to the Africa of their forefathers, could be sent away is so preposterous that it is hardly to be tolerated, even in a filibustering speech.

The Negroes are in the United States to stay, and it will be better for both them and the whites to accept that fact as a basis for solving the problems growing out of their associations.

Bilbo Would Send Negroes to Africa

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) proposed today a plan to transport negroes in large numbers to the African republic of Liberia or adjoining territory.

In an amendment proposed to the Relief Appropriation Bill, the Mississippi senator asked the establishment of a three-member commission to handle details of the settlement program. He said he would urge its enactment in a speech tomorrow.

At Government expense, persons wishing to migrate would be transported to Liberia or other territory acquired by the United States. The commission also would be authorized to make grants to sustain the emigrants until they become self-sustaining.

BILBO STILL TALKING FOR FARES TO AFRICA

Austin Blocks Move To Cut Address Short

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), droned on in the Senate today with his speech advocating an amendment to the Relief Bill authorizing the President to use part of the funds to transport negroes to Africa.

After he had talked more than two hours, Senator Bilbo asked unanimous consent to insert in the record about 10 pages of his prepared speech, saying he did not want to take the time of the Senate in reading the data.

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), objected. "I've always understood," Senator Austin said, "it is not the practice in the Senate for senators to prepare addresses and insert them in the record. This is the first instance of the kind that has been called to my attention."

"I am glad the senator is so absorbed in my speech he wishes to hear all of it," retorted Mr. Bilbo. "I continue reading."

He did and Senate consideration of the bill waited his conclusion.

BILBO TIRADE AGAINST
NEGROES FALLS FLAT

Pen Review July 11, 1938
The four-hour speech by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi against Negroes, urging deportation of 12,000,000 colored people to Africa in order to solve the unemployment problem, fell flatter than a pancake.

The Bilbo tirade was so nauseating and so silly, by turns, that the Mississippi race-hater did not have even a half-dozen senators to listen to him. As soon as he got into his speech they left the floor.

Bilbo admitted after his talk that he really did not wish to make an amendment to the relief bill as he stated in order to get the floor, but solely to make a speech against Negroes. This admission disgusted the senators and even the veteran news correspondents so that Bilbo did not get one-tenth the publicity he expected, even in the southern press. One of the so-called wisecracks of the speech was the quotation: "God created the whites. I know not who created the blacks. Surely a devil created the mongrels."

in jail
Bilbo has served a term for contempt of court, once admitted a charge of bribery, and was once indicted for corruption. In spite of this he served three years in the Mississippi state legislature and was twice elected as governor. He was elected to the senate four years ago.

Bilbo Blather

400,000.
The idea that 12,000,000 Negroes, nearly all of whom would prefer this country to the Africa of their forefathers, could be sent away is so preposterous that it is hardly to be tolerated, even in a filibustering speech. The Negroes are in the United States to filibuster, has put in most of his time arguing that American Negroes should "go back to Africa."

That, he says, would solve both race and unemployment problems.

The ancestors of these Negroes didn't exactly insist on coming to America.

They were brought here in chains. If now their descendants are to be ordered back to Africa, it would be logical and posed today a plan to transport right for Senator Bilbo to insist first Negroes in large numbers to the that the Europeans who have grabbed African republics of Africa or ad- most of Africa should get out of there.

Then it would be logical for the white people, who came to this country and created quite a race problem for the Indians, to return to the homes of their ancestors. The Indians, to be sure, might object to taking back this coun- try after what statesmen like Senator Bilbo have done to it.

Logic doesn't appeal to "The Man" Bilbo. But there are those, no doubt, who wish he would take a big dose of his own medicine and go back to where- ever it was his folks came from.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 14, 1938

Sending The Negroes Back To Africa

Very few persons take seriously the idea advocated by Senator Bilbo in the anti-lynching bill filibuster that the solution for the Negro race question is to return the 12,000,000 Negroes to Africa. The Mississippi senator is talking merely to kill time, and in his advocacy of a plan that is almost as old as the Negro's presence in America does just as well as a lot of other topics.

The interest shown by other senators in Bilbo's advice probably can be gauged by the fact that one time no senators were left in the Senate chamber to listen except the presiding officer and one representative of the opposition, and Bilbo went up to talk to the chair in person. At another point, a roll call was started when only four senators were in the chamber.

The advocates of that chimerical scheme to transport the Negroes back to Africa could watch with profit the difficulties the Jews are meeting in colonizing their native land. Many Jews would willingly join in an effort to set up a state of their own in Palestine, but the difficulties are so great that after 16 years of intensive efforts the Jewish population in that country is less than

Bilbo Would Send Negroes to Africa

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(AP) Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) proposed today a plan to transport Negroes in large numbers to the African republics of Africa or ad- joining territories.

In an amendment proposed to the Relief Appropriation Bill, the senator asked the establishment of a three-member commission to handle details of the settlement program. He said he would urge its enactment in a speech to- morrow.

BILBO STILL TALKING FOR FARES TO AFRICA

Austin Blocks Move To Cut
Address Short

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), droned on his advocacy of a plan that is almost as old as the Negro's presence in America does just as well as a lot of other topics.

BILBO TIRADE AGAINST NEGROES FALLS FLAT

Press Service quote n. a. a. e. p.
6-3-38 new york n. y.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The four-hour speech by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi against Negroes, urging deportation of 12,000,000 colored people to Africa in order to solve the unemployment problem, fell flatter than a pancake.

The Bilbo tirade was so nauseating and so silly, by turns, that the Mississippi race-hater did not have even a half-dozen senators to listen to him. As soon as he got into his speech they left the floor.

Bilbo admitted after his talk that he really did not wish to make an amendment to the relief bill as he stated in order to get the floor, but solely to make a speech against Negroes. This admission disgusted the senators and even the veteran news correspondents so that Bilbo did not get one-tenth the publicity he expected, even in the southern press. One of the so-called wisecracks of the speech was the quotation: "God created the whites. I know not who created the blacks. Surely a devil created the mongrels."

in jail

Bilbo has served a term for contempt of court, once admitted a charge of bribery, and was once indicted for corruption. In spite of this he served three years in the Mississippi state legislature and was twice elected as governor. He was elected to the senate four years ago.

Negro, colonization of.

ORIGIN OF BILBO'S AFRICA PLAN BARED.

Chicago-(ANP) Jealous of a Detroit group which claims the "glory" of backing the efforts of Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi to send at least 2,000,000 Negroes "Back" to Africa the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, a Negro organization with headquarters in Chicago, this week announced through Mrs. M.M.L. Gordon, executive president, that they and they alone were sponsors of the proposed legislation.

"The Bill sponsored by Sen. Bilbo is the work of our organization," Mrs. Gordon said, She declared the Peace Movement is six years old, that on Nov. 15, 1933, 400,000 signatures were sent to President Roosevelt with a request that "we be sent back to Africa" that president Barclay of Liberia favors the plan, and that every Governor, senator and representative as well as leading newspapers had been memorialized on the matter.

Sen. Bilbo brought our plan to the senate on last Jan. 21 in his fight against the anti-lynching bill", Mrs. Gordon said, and on Feb. 7 a letter written by us to Sen. Bilbo, along with our memorial, was read by the senator on the floor of the senate.

Since then, the executive president said, the Mississippian has worked with the Peace Movement and in a recent communication told her, "I wish it were possible to have a petition of four or five million to present to the next session of congress at which time I will present my repatriation program in full."

Atlanta Daily World
August 8, 1938
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro, Colonization of - 1938

The Back-To-Africa Monster Lifts His Head Again In United States

Absolutely Is No Need for That Kind Of Legislation

By WILLIAM T. PATRICK, Sr.

DETROIT, Mich.—(SNS)—

The bill contemplated for enactment in the Congress of the United States to permit Negroes to return to Africa is a most pernicious and sinister instrumentality. It is a proposition which has been cherished with an abiding concentration on the part of those in hostility to the colored race, since Sherman's celebrated march through the plantations of Georgia.

The purpose of the legislation has been stated by its advocate, most lucidly, who said in 1933, as follows: "IT IS BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF TERRITORIAL SEPARATION OF THE RACES AS THE ONLY RATIONAL SOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO PROBLEM."

It is very strange to the writer, knowing Mr. Martinez as he does, that such a program was attempted in 1933 and which is being attempted again this year, should be pursued with such vigor and manifest interest, in the face of the undisputed fact that there is absolutely no need for it.

The Negro was brought to the shores of America many years before John Hawkins landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, with twenty slaves. From the moment he touched upon American soil, he began to fit into American life industrially and economically.

As a slave, the South depended upon him to furnish the labor upon the farms and to do all of the domestic tasks. The Negro demonstrated such outstanding Christian character that the white master, when he went to war, left his wife and daughters under the care of the slave. History records no instance where this faith on the part of the master in his slave was ever violated.

When the Negro had been in the country for a few decades, he took, naturally, to religious worship, and

has continued without interruption to the present day. The major crimes, such as kidnaping, lynch-ing, espionage, in fact are practically inconceivable in the minds of the Negro, as has been proved by past example.

The malicious cutting-up or mutilation of bodies is absolutely unknown to the Negro race. This cannot be said of the other races of this America. Before Negro nurses were discharged and replaced by white nurses, the kidnaping of white babies was absolutely unknown. The same fact holds true as to the Negro butlers and maids.

As a matter of fact, the Negro race is the only race in America that fits into her body politically, peaceably, harmoniously, and industriously. He is the only race that has not tried to over-turn the government.

The Negroes in Congress, in the various state assemblies; in fact in all of our official positions, have exercised the highest standards of American conduct in their offices and have been noticeably fair in their dealing with their white brethren.

Mr. Martinez, the Senator from Mississippi, and many others who could be named, are among a small minority of agitators who deplore the fact and are trying to upset it that the Negro is the real American. The best government ever observed in this country was during the reign of Pinchback as governor of Louisiana, and Bruce as senator from Mississippi. Both were Negroes.

It is well to remind Mr. Martinez that Hitler may run Germany, and Mussolini is welcome to conduct the affairs of Italy, but that Negroes, Jews, Gentiles, and Germans here in America, in one huge melting pot, have decided that they are capable of governing America, and that the un-American, criminal "lynchocrats" of the South, in collusion with sinister foreign influences will not upset this decision nor will they prevail against the combination of this powerful American force.

The Back-To-Africa Monster Lifts His Head Again In U. S.

By WILLIAM T. PATRICK, Sr. Attorney at Law

Mr. Martinez lives, speaks and writes freely because he is a fortunate good friend, Mr. Martinez. Certainly; he cannot claim, with any authority, that the Negro has not made a good citizen. On the contrary he has demonstrated to the world that he deserves every effort exerted by Lincoln, Stevens, Garrison, Lovejoy, John Brown, and the great and immortal Fred Douglass, in obtaining for him, his liberty, thru his patriotism, industry and fidelity. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was not a social blunder. It was a just reward to a struggling people who have proved their worthiness for its bestowal upon them, as descendants of Christopher Attucks who shed the first blood during the American Revolution for American liberty. It was a partial debt paid to the American Negro who labored thru sweat and blood to make America great. The full debt will be paid to the American Negro, when this government forces the Southern states to abide by, and respect every portion of that sacred document—the Constitution of the United States.

Negroes who are advocating our return to Africa might well exert their energies in the direction of greater and more liberal enjoyment of the Government of the United States, particularly the equal and impartial enforcement of all the laws. If this is done aggressively and intelligently, and if Mr. Martinez will join in the effort, he will have little time for his Back-to-Africa crusade.

Negroes who are advocating our return to Africa might well exert their energies in the direction of greater and more liberal enjoyment of the Government of the United States, particularly the equal and impartial enforcement of all the laws. If this is done aggressively and intelligently, and if Mr. Martinez will join in the effort, he will have little time for his Back-to-Africa crusade.

Mr. Martinez is intimately acquainted with the above history; yet, in 1933, speaking of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he said, as follows: "We take the position that the fourteenth amendment was not only a social blunder, but

also worked an injustice to the Negro." Just how giving a race of people citizenship was a social blunder is not divulged by my good friend, Mr. Martinez. Certainly; he cannot claim, with any authority, that the Negro has not made a good citizen. On the contrary he has demonstrated to the world that he deserves every effort exerted by Lincoln, Stevens, Garrison, Lovejoy, John Brown, and the great and immortal Fred Douglass, in obtaining for him, his liberty, thru his patriotism, industry and fidelity. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was not a social blunder. It was a just reward to a struggling people who have proved their worthiness for its bestowal upon them, as descendants of Christopher Attucks who shed the first blood during the American Revolution for American liberty. It was a partial debt paid to the American Negro who labored thru sweat and blood to make America great. The full debt will be paid to the American Negro, when this government forces the Southern states to abide by, and respect every portion of that sacred document—the Constitution of the United States.

Negroes who are advocating our return to Africa might well exert their energies in the direction of greater and more liberal enjoyment of the Government of the United States, particularly the equal and impartial enforcement of all the laws. If this is done aggressively and intelligently, and if Mr. Martinez will join in the effort, he will have little time for his Back-to-Africa crusade.

Mr. Martinez is intimately acquainted with the above history; yet, in 1933, speaking of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he said, as follows: "We take the position that the fourteenth amendment was not only a social blunder, but

A Deluded Senator

IN the course of debate in the U. S. Senate recently on the Administration's three and a quarter billion lending spending measure to speed up employment, Senator Bilbo of Mississippi again injected his proposal to send Negroes back to Africa. He stated that there are at least 2,000,000 Negroes ready to take advantage of such a program, and that it would solve the whole problem of unemployment.

The face value of this proposal and the motive for it are so worthless and un-American, no further comment is necessary. However, something should be said in passing concerning the snare and delusion into which a small group of opportunists, present and former members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, founded by Marcus Garvey, now residing in London, have trapped the Mississippians.

The petitions received by Senator Bilbo from U. N. I. A. officers and members, advocates of the "Peace Movement" in Chicago, and a few other nationalistic organizations in New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, can not stand the light of intelligent investigation. Garveyites who signed the petition are not really anxious to go anywhere. all they want is to tickle the ego of deluded Southerners like Bilbo, and Ernest Servier Cox and John Powell of Virginia, to win their support in the campaign to bring their beloved leader Marcus Garvey back to America. Intelligent Garveyites know that Messrs. Bilbo et al want to make America a white man's country and believe this can be done through mass migration of Negroes; but should a law be passed to bring this to fruition not 1,000 Garveyites would swap their present liberty and opportunities here to face the rigors of pioneering and nation-building

in Liberia, West Africa, or elsewhere.

Ninety per cent of members of the Chicago Peace Movement, and other nationalistic organizations among Negroes in the East and Middle West are former Garveyites who lost faith in Garvey and Garveyism. They are more concerned about living easy in America than living the hard and courageous way in any part of Africa. When the Bilbos arise they simply flock to their standards, to sop the gravy, not to kill the hunt.

The laugh is on Senator Bilbo. Garveyites cling to the idealism of a national homeland in Africa for Negroes, but it is their secret code that this is to come directly through the native African at home, while they supply the necessary sinews of finance, technical skill, science and education. Negro nationalists are not bound for Africa, the government sponsored Alaskan fiasco has changed their minds—with an American flag floating from the soap-box and heading the parade, they are bound for relief headquarters to demand jobs, food, and shelter.

ST. LOUIS, MO. POST-DISPATCH
JUNE 2, 1938 J6

A Negro's Reply to Senator Bilbo.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

SENATOR BILBO of Mississippi held the floor of the Senate most of the afternoon one day lately, in support of his proposal to send Negroes to Africa, saying it would solve the unemployment problem.

The Negro has given his love, spirit and co-operation to this land. Our fathers builded it and we are building it today. The mistakes that other members of our race commit are not to be blamed on the better Negroes. I am from the South. I love its beauty, its sunshine, the hospitality of our white friends. Sometime soon I'll go back. My mother sleeps there. I left respectable and hope to return home respectable. So it is with hundreds of us. We are helping society in every way we can. The road of progress is slow, nevertheless we are trying. Born a slave, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute has helped the Southern farmers in a scientific way, yet he was the "boy who was traded for a horse."

The Senator said 2,000,000 Negroes would take advantage of any program to send them to Africa. The Senator is

wrong. I love this country, as do many others of our race; our fathers and brothers paid in blood and bravery for a place under the sun. Should Senator Bilbo read the Post-Dispatch, he would learn that the Negroes have accomplished great things. The afternoon speech that he delivered has "gone with the wind."

LE ROY SMITH.

Detroit Attorney Sponsors Bilbo's 'Back To Africa'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)

Although much has been said about the bill recently introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, wherein two million Negroes could be sent to Africa at the expense of the United States Government and the Mississippi Senator has been condemned for his action, it has been revealed here that Negroes are behind the movement, and that the Bilbo bill, which was just a "feeler," was instigated by a very prominent Detroit lawyer, head of the "Negro Nationalist Society."

Other information has also revealed that a prominent man believed to be high up in the Liberian government, recently on a visit to this country, has a hand in this "back to Africa" movement.

The Negro Nationalist society has been taking shape quietly in Detroit for the past several years during which time various U. S. senators and congressmen have been approached on the subject among them Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. An authoritative statement here has it that the real bill, known as the Greater Liberian act, a 27-page typewritten document, which has found favor with Senator Bilbo, who is now studying it, will be introduced in the next session of congress.

This "Greater Liberian Act," which is tremendous in scope, is almost inconceivable, as it would cost the American government millions of dollars to carry it through to completion. It calls for Negro nationalization on lands on the western coast of Africa, known as the Gold Coast, adjacent to Liberia, which are to be obtained through war debt negotiations and sponsored and financed by the government of the United

States, the same as England has sponsored and backed the nationalization of the Jews in Palestine.

It calls for surveyors and engineers, the building of highways, railroads, telephone and telegraph systems. The drainage of lands, building of homes, an army and navy, and the guarantee of protection by U. S. military forces for a period of ten years are likewise included. This bill, which is said to have been drawn up by Ramon A. Martinez, a Detroit attorney, and which covers almost every conceivable idea for the complete rehabilitation of lands and the nationalization of a

In his plea to the various senators and congressmen for the consideration of his plan, Atty Martinez is reported to have written, "The Negro must plan, create and work for an achievement of his own scheme of things, with all the instruments of social, political and economic power and control over it, firmly clinched in his own hands."

"The first and most fundamental instrument of life and of power that God gave to man is land. From the land he must feed; on the land he must build; into the land he must dig for his wealth; on the land he must develop and grow; on the land he must fight and organize his own life, for the race that does not control the soil from which it feeds and the land on which it stands does not control its own life."

LIBERIA TURNS DOWN BACK TO AFRICA PLAN

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 20
(ANP) — President Barclay

has informally requested Lester A. Walton, the American Minister at Monrovia, to advise the United States government that while the Liberian government "looks with favor on the settling of American Negroes in the African republic, present day conditions will not permit immigration on a large scale." Less than 400 families could be yearly integrated into Liberian life without severely dislocating its economic and social structure, President Barclay said.

The report was also emphatically denied that a Liberian official during a visit this year to the United States approved of a "back to Africa movement". Any immigration plan would first have to receive the sanction of the Liberian government, it was pointed out.

Assuming that the newcomers would be agriculturalists, before their arrival the Liberian government would consider it a duty to allocate land and provide housing facilities. Age, good health and the possession of a specific amount of funds would be essential requisites for entrance into Liberia. Apart from agriculturalists, there are opportunities afforded in Liberia for trained artisans, missionary physicians and nurses, teachers and also business men with some capital and experience.

Growing out of published reports in the press of the United States that a movement is on foot to send millions of American Negroes to Liberia, the Liberian government has received numerous inquiries on the subject.

Liberia Is Against Wholesale Immigration Of U.S. Negroes

President Barclay Says Its O. K. for a Few Families To Settle In African Republic, But Number Must Be Limited.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 20—(ANP)—President Edwin Barclay has informally requested Lester W. Walton, the American Minister at Monrovia, to advise the United States government that while the Liberian government "looks with

favor on the settling of American Negroes in the African republic, present-day conditions will not permit immigration on a large scale." "Less than 400 families could be yearly integrated into Liberian life without severely dislocating its economic and social structure," President Barclay said.

The report was also emphatically denied that a Liberian official during a visit this year to the United States approved of a "back to Africa movement." Any immigration plan would first have to receive the sanction of the Liberian government, it was pointed out. Assuming that the newcomers would be an agriculturalist, before their arrival the Liberian government would consider it a duty to allocate land and provide housing facilities. Age, good health and the possession of a specific amount of funds would be essential requisites for entrance into Liberia. Apart from agriculturists, there are opportunities afforded in Liberia for trained artisans, missionary physicians and nurses, teachers and also business men with some capital and experience.

Growing out of published reports in the press of the United States that a movement is on foot to send millions of American Negroes to Liberia, the Liberian government has received numerous inquiries on the subject.

President Barclay Says Not More Than 400 Wanted In Year

Report Answers Various Queries on "Back To Africa Movements"

MONROVIA, Liberia, —(ANS)—President Edwin Barclay has informally requested Lester A. Walton, the American Minister at Monrovia, to advise the United States government that the Liberian government "looks with favor on the settling of American Negroes in the African republic, present day conditions will not permit immigration on a large scale."

Less than 400 families could be yearly integrated into Liberian life without severely dislocating its economic and social structure, President Barclay said.

The report was also emphatically denied that a Liberian official during visit this year to the United States approved of a "back to African movement." Any immigration plan would first have to receive the sanction of the Liberian government, it was pointed out.

Assuming that the newcomers would be a agriculturalist, before their arrival the Liberian government would consider it a duty to allocate land and provide housing facilities. Age, good health and the possession of a specific amount of funds would be essential requisites for entrance in-

to Liberia. Apart from agriculturist, there are opportunities afforded in Liberia for trained artisans, missionary physicians and nurses, teachers and also business men with some capital and experience.

Growing out of published reports in the press of the United States that a movement is on foot to send millions of American Negroes to Liberia, the Liberian government has received numerous inquiries on the subject.

Doesn't Want Too Many American Immigrants

New Policy of African Government Outlined by President Edwin Barclay: Given to Walton

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 19—President Edwin Barclay has informally requested Lester A. Walton, the American Minister at Monrovia, to advise the United States government that while the Liberian government "looks with favor on the settling of American Negroes in the African republic, present day conditions will not permit immigration on a large scale."

Less than 400 families could be yearly integrated into Liberian life without severely dislocating its economic and social structure, President Barclay said.

The report was also emphatically denied that a Liberian official during a visit this year to the United States approved of a "back to Africa movement."

Would Need Sanction

Any immigration plan would first have to receive the sanction of the Liberian government, it was pointed out.

Assuming that the newcomers would be agriculturists, before their arrival the Liberian government would consider it a duty to allocate land and provide housing facilities.

Age, good health and the possession of a specific amount of funds would be essential requisites for entrance into Liberia.

Need Artisans

Apart from agriculturists, there are opportunities afforded in Liberia for trained artisans, missionary physicians and nurses, teachers and also business men with some capital and experience.

Growing out of published reports in the press of the United States that a movement is on foot to send millions of American Negroes to Liberia, the Liberian government has received numerous inquiries on the subject.

Coffeeville, Miss., Courier
November 11, 1938

THE NEGRO

Senator Bilbo's foolish plan of importing the negro back to Africa brings to our minds the essay given below on the colored race. In passing we wonder who would cut the stovewood, milk the cows and do the work should our good negroes leave.

"The negro can lie down beneath the scorching noon-day sun, and sleep the sleep of the seven sleepers without any ill effects, or he can weather the fiercest winter gale clad only in a pair of cotton overalls and blue jumper. He can wear an overcoat to a fourth of July celebration, or a pair of linen pants and an alpaca coat to a Christmas tree and be thoroughly comfortable. And, strange as it may seem, anybody's clothes will fit him and look nice on him. There is nothing like him under the sun. He sees all things, has implicit faith in everything that he sees or hears and stands ready at all times to step aboard of anything that comes along from a young mule to a flying machine.

"Wireless telegraphy is nothing new to him, he used it for ages. Every negro's mouth is a transmitter, every ear is a receiver. If anything important happens on a plantation one night, every negro for forty miles around will know it by morning. Saturday is his special day by custom and common consent. A negro cannot see Saturday unless you owe him something, and if you get in his way he is liable to step on you, sit down on you, or back you up against a brick wall and smother you to death. He does none of these through evil design, but because he can't look out for the other fellow as he is too busy getting his 'rations', exchanging news, shaking hands with all men and hugging all the negro women he meets. His standard ration is (for one) 1 peck of meal, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of coffee, 3 pounds of salt meat and 1 gallon black molasses, a week. If he is boarding himself he can live a week on a few soda crackers, a box of sardines, and a nickle's worth of cheese for his stomach, fashioned like an accordion, contracts or expands according to the pressure brought to bear upon it. Surely the negro is fearfully and wonderfully made and his ways are past understanding".

Accept Bilbo's "Back-To-Africa" Proposal

Advises Marcus Garvey, U. N. I. A. Leader, Who Thinks African Colony Best Way Out For Race

Editor, Journal and Guide: It would tend to number them among the real thoughtful and progressive men of the world.

may be once in one hundred yearsmen of the world. A great cry may be raised in unity presents itself to a peopleAmerica about the quantity of for the decisive step toward a givenmoney to be disposed of. The point. The acceptance of the op-American nation is able to do any- opportunity or its rejection may meananything it wants.

ternally the set position in the All branches of the Universal career of the particular people. Negro Improvement Association in

Such an opportunity is to be pre-the United States of America, and sented to the American Negro inall its members, are requested to January 1939—it is that of an ef-give their sincerest support to

fort to induce the United StatesSenator Bilbo's bill. It is the one Senate, by a motion of Senator G.dream of the UNIA that stands Bilbo of Mississippi to consider anduppermost in its mighty program.

make law the establishment of aIt is better for the Negro to have country or countries of Negro na-a nation through which he can ex-

tionality on the continent of Africa,press himself and do things for and to so people it or them thathimself, than to labor as he has those Negroes who are desirous ofbeen doing, here, there, and every-

returning to their ancient homelandwhere, at the mercy of majority in Africa may do so. races that may one day doom him!

Stripped of all sentiment which may be based upon hate, dislike, or affection or love, and whatever might be said that may lead even the most sensitive Negro to become offended, the fact remains that this effort is the grandest in the history of American statesmanship since the original efforts of men like Lincoln, Jefferson, Mercer and Mon-ro, to bring to a head the Negro question.

12-24-38
The Negro in America who is succeeding, and who has the prospect of continued success before him, need not be disturbed about the object of this bill, for the bill seeks to establish and make a man, someone different to him. There is no doubt that there are different groups of Negroes in America. This bill seeks to satisfy one group without prejudice to the other groups. It should be considered fair, therefore, that the merits of this bill should be accepted as good for those who are interested, and left alone by those who are not interested.

—MARCUS GARVEY
London, England.

"Bilboisms"

SENATOR BILBO of Mississippi has insulted 15,000,000 colored American citizens for more than a month with his bigoted ranting against the anti-lynching bill. Among his "pana-Dixie" to abolish both the so-called race and unemployment problems in this country is to deport every colored person from it. He says this is the white man's country and no Negroes are wanted.

During one of his Senate harangues he was asked how he was going to determine whether the octo-rooms were colored or white—and this one question is enough to explode every scintilla of race-purity argument put up by the Southern congressmen against the anti-lynching or any other bill. For it is a well-known fact that Southern white men and women were the first ones in America to practice miscegenation with Negro women and men.

Professor Ernest A. Hooten, eminent anthropologist at Harvard University, said in his recent book, "Apes, Men and Monkeys": "If our official anthropologists should tackle the Negro problem they would almost certainly discover many things which would arouse political opposition and result in Congress cutting the appropriations which support government science, or even in abolishing the Bureau of American Ethnology. One must not uncover in scientific research any body of facts which reflects discredit upon the wielders of the ballot in our democracy."

In other words, Professor Hooten admits in his popular book that so many white families in this country have colored blood in them and so many colored families have white blood that the lid would be blown off our American social pattern if the facts were officially known! Moreover, the famous Cantabrigian anthropologist would not have made such an important statement if he did not already know the facts. They were gathered for him by a white woman student who studied under Dr. Hooten for her Ph.D. degree.

Fact is, these same Southerners who preach the most about race purity and the bestiality of the black man are themselves quite often the defilers of womanhood, black and white. In the cases of Negro women in Dixie, they are worse off than their white sisters, for when they are attacked or forced to become mistresses of

white men they have little chance to escape the clutches of their rapists. For their word means nothing in or out of court; and they are known to live in almost constant dread of being assaulted by the "lords of the Southern soil," Southern white men.

Miscegenation, forced and otherwise, in Dixie is the main basis for Professor Hooten's authoritative statement. And the white man there is the chief cause of it. Fact is, Senator Bilbo, if his plan to deport all Negroes is carried out, may find himself on the first boat bound for Africa.

Who knows?

BILBO WILL PROPOSE NEGRO COLONIZATION

He'll Ask Funds To Transport
2,000,000 To Liberia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) said today he would urge use of relief funds to transport 2,000,000 negroes to Liberia on the African west coast for voluntary colonization.

He said he would offer an amendment to the next regular relief appropriation bill to set aside an amount not yet determined to defray cost of the project.

Senator Bilbo said the negroes that would be transported had signed petitions asking to be colonized in Africa and that two negro organizations sponsoring the plan had requested his aid.

He said the organizations were the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

"I want to help them," he said. "Liberia is a good place for them to live, and rich in timber and other resources. It was founded by free negroes in 1822 for negro colonization. It has a constitution like the United States and no one can vote unless he has negro blood."

"Most of the 2,000,000 who signed the petitions are on relief now and it wouldn't cost as much to colonize them as to keep them on relief."

**2,000,000 NEGROES
READY TO COLONIZE**

**Bilbo To Ask Funds for
Migration to Liberia.**

JACKSON, Miss., March 1.—(AP)—United States Senator Theodore G. Bilbo today predicted complete decadence of the pure Anglo-Saxon race throughout the United States unless negroes are colonized.

The junior senator from Mississippi foresaw "racial suicide, even in the South, if the negro and the white man continue to live side by side."

Senator Bilbo said he would offer an amendment to the \$250,000,000 federal appropriation for emergency relief to provide an "adequate sum" for the transportation of negroes to Liberia, African negro republic that has invited negro colonization.

He said 2,000,000 negroes in the United States had signified they would voluntarily migrate to Liberia "and several million more would do so."

**CARTHAGE, MO. PRESS
FEB. 19, 1938
BACK-TO-AFRICA SUGGESTIONS**

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi said this week he would urge the use of relief funds to transport two million country in Africa. Several European American Negroes to Liberia for voluntary colonization.

Coming from a Mississippian whotory, would like to have it. Moreover probably regards the Negroes capable one of them—or some other country only as hewers of wood and drawers—is likely to take possession some day of water and working under white unless the United States stands aggressively for the colored republic's as a suggestion for getting rid of freedom. colored people now on relief.

For such purpose the idea is worth-best colored citizens over there we less. Such Negroes would starve in cannot leave them in the lurch so Africa or sink into slavery. That is far as international matters go. a harder continent for people like that All these things decided, and a congressional appropriation made, then a

But if Negro leaders in American call for colored immigrants should be life—if people such as those who have issued. If the plan seemed a practical made Tuskegee Institute great—would one, supported by the American government and approved, advocated and, there might be some merit in it. in part at least, directed by American

If the colored people of America would contribute their best brains to such an enterprise, and would encourage members of their race with courage and initiative to launch into and develop a world where they could

build their own destiny, the plan might succeed.

Liberia is one of those undeveloped countries full of people. It has a population of from a million and a half to two million people now—and only about 100,000 of such could be classified as civilized. There are approximately 20,000 American Negroes there, and they rule the country.

A plan to make Liberia a real land of opportunity for Negroes now in America who wish to get out of the "subject-race" class, would require first of all the interest of colored leaders in America.

Then it would require a careful study—both economic and political—to ascertain whether and how American Negro immigrants could gain a livelihood and improve their lot there.

If the result of this study were favorable, then there would need to be diplomatic negotiations, for Liberia is an independent republic. Would American colored immigration, under conditions that would be laid down, be acceptable to that country's present rulers?

This question answered in the affirmative, the United States should consider its own international obligations in the matter.

Liberia is the only independent country in Africa. Several European countries, specifically England and

France who own the adjacent terri-

one of them—or some other country

If we send a million or two of our best colored citizens over there we cannot leave them in the lurch so far as international matters go.

All these things decided, and a congressional appropriation made, then a

call for colored immigrants should be issued. If the plan seemed a practical one, supported by the American government and approved, advocated and, in part at least, directed by American

colored leaders, its success might be entirely possible.

Cleveland, Miss. Commercial
February 25, 1938
Another Movement to Liberia?

Dispatches in the daily press indicate that Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has committed himself as favorable to a movement to colonize, at government expense, any or all of 2,000,000 negro petitioners in the all-negro republic of Liberia. He claims that two negro organizations sponsoring the movement have requested his aid, and that the organizations claim that they actually have the above-mentioned number of petitioners.

According to Senator Bilbo, "Most of the 2,000,000 who signed the petitions are on relief now and it wouldn't cost as much to colonize them as to keep them on relief."

Just how far this movement will get is problematical. When the Republic of Liberia was founded many years ago, there was the beginning of a large movement of negroes to that territory, but it soon died out. Some years ago one Marcus Garvey, a negro, attempted to organize a fleet of ships and a financial structure to carry out this purpose, but it went on the rocks and has been little heard of in recent years.

In the meantime, the Liberian government has had very indifferent success, being considerably in the limelight in recent years when it was found out that some of the negroes living there were holding their fellow blacks in the worst sort of slavery. It seems that little material progress has been made within the bounds of the government, and that it is merely another little weak government for the larger nations to attempt to protect or to scrap over.

Brandon, Miss. News
February 24, 1938

A Bilbo Vision

A curious and cynical Memphis reporter toured Beale street, one of the most famous negro streets in the world, asking everybody he met if they would be interested in joining an all-negro colony and government in Liberia, West Africa, as suggested by Senator Bilbo during debate on the anti-lynching bill.

Not a single Memphis negro avowed any desire to go to any such place,—all emphatically stating they preferred to stay in Tennessee.

This emphasizes the foolishness of Senator Bilbo's talk about two million American negroes signing applications to be sent to Liberia for colonization. We doubt if a thousand negroes in all Mississippi would be interested. If two million of them over the country really want to go to Liberia, or to any other country, it is a safe bet that 99 percent of them live in other sections.

Negroes have often migrated from the South, sometimes by the tens of thousands, lured by promises of higher wages and "equal rights." Most of them came back, disillusioned, glad to resume their old lives in the South, realizing that they get better treatment and more protection in the South.

EVEN in the biggest migrations, only a small percentage of Southern negroes moved. The South is their home also. They, in many ways, love the

section as we do. And the way in which the Southern negroes stay in the South, hundreds of thousands of them resisting all lures at all times to migrate, is a most impressive answer to Northern propaganda regarding Southern brutalities against the negroes. If one-tenth of this propaganda were true, negroes would flood the other sections. But they don't.

They will always remain in the South and it is our problem, the problem of both races.

It is a pity all congressmen and the people of all sections won't recognize and remember this.

That Memphis story was entertaining, but it took a "dirty dig" at our junior senator. It quoted several of the Memphis negroes, who came originally from Mississippi, as saying they never heard of "Mistuh Bilbo."

Atlanta Ga. Journal
March 5, 1938
COLONIZATION

Editor, The Journal: Just when I was beginning to think all politicians were spending their entire time building political fences, Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, comes out with an "urge" that smacks of constructive thinking. . . . The idea was urging relief funds for voluntary colonization of some 2,000,000 negroes.

The southern senator should be highly complimented upon his efforts. With no thought of expelling the negroes from the United States, nor taking away from American progress a needed labor supply, the result of such a colonization would be far-reaching for the country as a whole. Negroes were brought into the United States against their will, but as a race they have profited in education and civilization. A few have prospered, but a much greater degree of prosperity can be obtained if they are colonized, made self-supporting and self-governed under United States protection.

If the racial problem is solved in a democratic manner, there's a lot to be gained on both sides. It is in direct contrast with the foreign war lords' "colonization" tactics.

WALLACE EMMONS.

Box 344, Atlanta.

BILBO SENDS CONGRESSMEN
"RACE PURITY" BOOKLET

Green Service N.A.A.C.P.
Washington, Mar. 25.—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi has been writing letters to large numbers of congressmen and senators urging them to keep the white race pure, and enclosing for their study a booklet entitled "Let My People Go" by Ernest Sevier Cox, author of "White America."

Bilbo, in his letter to the congressmen, calls the booklet "a genuine gold nugget, dug from a rich intellectual mine by that distinguished American author, Hon. E. S. Cox," and goes on to say "if you are interested . . . in keeping your white blood stream pure, please slip this little booklet into your pocket right now, take it home with you, and at the first opportunity read and digest every line of it."

The booklet is an argument for sending Negroes back to Africa.

Cleveland, Miss. Commercial
February 25, 1938
Another Movement to Liberia?

Dispatches in the daily press indicate that Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has committed himself as favorable to a movement to colonize, at government expense, any or all of 2,000,000 negro petitioners in the all-negro republic of Liberia. He claims that two negro organizations sponsoring the movement have requested his aid, and that the organizations claim that they actually have the above-mentioned number of petitioners.

According to Senator Bilbo, "Most of the 2,000,000 who signed the petitions are on relief now and it wouldn't cost as much to colonize them as to keep them on relief."

Just how far this movement will get is problematical. When the Republic of Liberia was founded many years ago, there was the beginning of a large movement of negroes to that territory, but it soon died out. Some years ago one Marcus Garvey, a negro, attempted to organize a fleet of ships and a financial structure to carry out this purpose, but it went on the rocks and has been little heard of in recent years.

In the meantime, the Liberian government has had very indifferent success, being considerably in the limelight in recent years when it was found out that some of the negroes living there were holding their fellow blacks in the worst sort of slavery. It seems that little material progress has been made within the bounds of the government, and that it is merely another little weak government for the larger nations to attempt to protect or to scamp over.

Brandon, Miss. News
February 24, 1938

A Bilbo Vision

A curious and cynical Memphis reporter toured Beale street, one of the most famous negro streets in the world, asking everybody he met if they would be interested in joining an all-negro colony and government in Liberia, West Africa, as suggested by Senator Bilbo during debate on the anti-lynching bill.

Not a single Memphis negro avowed any desire to go to any such place—all emphatically stating they preferred to stay in Tennessee.

This emphasizes the foolishness of Senator Bilbo's talk about two million American negroes signing applications to be sent to Liberia for colonization. We doubt if a thousand negroes in all Mississippi would be interested. If two million of them over the country really want to go to Liberia, or to any other country, it is a safe bet that 99 percent of them live in other sections.

Negroes have often migrated from the South, sometimes by the tens of thousands, lured by promises of higher wages and "equal rights." Most of them came back, disillusioned, glad to resume their old lives in the South, realizing that they get better treatment and more protection in the South.

* * *

EVEN in the biggest migrations, only a small percentage of Southern negroes moved. The South is their home also. They, in many ways, love the

section as we do. And the way in which the Southern negroes stay in the South, hundreds of thousands of them resisting all lures at all times to migrate, is a most impressive answer to Northern propaganda regarding Southern brutalities against the negroes. If one-tenth of this propaganda were true, negroes would flood the other sections. But they don't. They will always remain in the South and it is our problem, the problem of both races. It is a pity all congressmen and the people of all sections won't recognize and remember this.

That Memphis story was entertaining, but it took a "dirty dig" at our junior senator. It quoted several of the Memphis negroes, who came originally from Mississippi, as saying they never heard of "Mississippi."

March 5, 1938
Atlanta Ga. Journal
COLONIZATION

Editor, The Journal: Just when I was beginning to think all politicians were spending their entire time building political fences, Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, comes out with an "urge" that smacks of constructive thinking. . . . The idea was urging relief funds for voluntary colonization of some 2,000,000 negroes.

The southern senator should be highly complimented upon his efforts. With no thought of expelling the negroes from the United States, nor taking away from American progress a needed labor supply, the result of such a colonization would be far-reaching for the country as a whole. Negroes were brought into the United States against their will, but as a race they have profited in education and civilization. A few have prospered, but a much greater degree of prosperity can be obtained if they are colonized, made self-supporting and self-governed under United States protection.

If the racial problem is solved in a democratic manner, there's a lot to be gained on both sides. It is in direct contrast with the foreign war lords' "colonization" tactics.

Box 344. Atlanta.
WALLACE EMMONS.

BILBO SENDS CONGRESSMEN
"RACE PURITY" BOOKLET

Press Service N.A.A.C.P. — 8-25-38 New York, N. Y.

Washington, Mar. 25.— Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi has been writing letters to large numbers of congressmen and senators urging them to keep the white race pure, and enclosing for their study a booklet entitled "Let My People Go" by Ernest Sevier Cox, author of "White America."

Bilbo, in his letter to the congressmen, calls the booklet "a genuine gold nugget, dug from a rich intellectual mine by that distinguished American author, Hon. E. S. Cox," and goes on to say "if you are interested....in keeping your white blood stream pure, please slip this little booklet into your pocket right now, take it home with you, and at the first opportunity read and digest every line of it."

The booklet is an argument for sending Negroes back to Africa.

Negro, Colonization of - 1938.

Don't Be Alarmed At Bilbo

There is nothing unusual or out of place about the behavior of Senator "Ted" Bilbo, of Mississippi. No nothing at all, he is running true to form. So when we get the news that the Mississippian will offer an amendment to the \$250,000,000 federal relief appropriation to provide an "adequate sum" for transporting members of the Negro race to Liberia or some other country for colonization, his stupidity causes us to look upon him with a great deal of pity. May the Lord do for him that we cannot, "SAVE HIS SOUL," and let all broad-minded Christians pick out a national day of prayer for Bilbo. We would suggest April 1, that would be a good day since it is April Fool's day. So we are asking all PLAINDEALER readers, who are Christians, to offer a prayer for Senator Bilbo on April 1.

We are not alarmed over the expressions of ignorant people, after all they are human beings and human beings must express themselves and whatever is in them is bound to come out. When we review the history of Mississippi and its relationship to civilized America, we are able to understand men like Bilbo, "A Prized Product." Then again, one cannot be so sure that Bilbo is playing the part of an ignorant man because Mississippi is the only state with more Negroes than whites and some day the Negro will vote in that state and control things. So after all, Bilbo's back to Africa movement is deep rooted and has as its main purpose to keep the Negro a political slave. The thing that makes us laugh is not the purported aim of Bilbo, but his ignorance and method by which he seeks to put his aim over. Bilbo nor any other notheaded southerner will ever be able to get rid of the Negro, in American civilization. It was men like Bilbo who brought the Negro to this country and enslaved him, and now the same type of men would seek to ship the Negro out of this country. The Negro is here to stay. Mister Bilbo and someday he is going to vote all over the state of Mississippi. So go ahead, foan at the mouth, make yourself the laughing stock of the nation and introduce your silly measure. We will pray that the Good Lord have mercy on your soul. Don't be alarmed at Bilbo's stupidity.

Bilbo's "Back-to-Africa" Plan Okay to This Writer

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Several days ago Senator Bilbo while speaking against the Anti-brought over against their will; lynching Bill, said he "favored they have labored and helped to the removal of America's twelve million colored people to Africa."

Senator Bilbo has done and developing into useful citizens, said a lot of things that I con- and the laborer is worthy of his den- but from my point of view, if he could work out a solution by which the race problem could be adjusted as the white man's line of defense. I advise years come and he will have

After fifty-three years, I am unable to pick out a hole in the white man's line of defense. I advise and expect oceans of argu-

ment against an idea of this kind, but I contend that if you can't control, you can't hope to enforce.

The whites are in the saddle and no individual, unless he is an unmitigated fool is going to deliberately get down out of the saddle and help a horseless rider.

I am sending this in order to draw opinions on the suggestion, which I am hoping will lead up to a movement looking towards the day when Senator Bilbo's suggestion can become a reality.

WILLIAM M. PORTER,
Spartanburg, S.C.

Says Bilbo Has 'Good Plan

Missionary Has Two-Hour Confab

WASHINGTON, March 11—Following a two hour conference with Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi in his private office here last week, Dr. H. H. Jones, missionary who operates a mission station in Liberia, itokayed the Mississippian's plan regarding sending "two million American Negroes to the West Coast of Africa."

"Senator Bilbo knows that all will not go," said Dr. Jones, "but his plan is to help those who wish to start life anew among their own people in Liberia. I am with him in this particular. The redemption of Liberia rests largely with the help the American black man will give it. There are splendid opportunities there for the American, but he must come prepared to do some special job. We are not in need of laborers, but business men who can contribute something worthwhile to the development of the country."



Dr. H. H. Jones

Liberia and the Negro

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The present General Assembly contains many members who were in the General Assembly of 1936, which body by an almost unanimous vote memorialized Congress to assist those Negroes who desire to continue the settlement of Liberia, and, particularly for their information, I would like to state the effect of the memorial on the cause of Negro repatriation.

Virginia's support of the cause was obtained partially through the request of a great number of unemployed Negroes who had petitioned President Roosevelt to use the relief money he was giving them, not in a continuous relief for them, but in a plan to aid them to take up public land in Liberia. As a result of encouragement given by the Virginia memorial to Congress approximately 100,000 names, it is said, were added to the petition to the President. Also an eminent scientific body requested that a paper be read at its annual meeting on the subject of Negro repatriation, which paper was printed later in an international scientific magazine. A wealthy Northern supporter of the movement distributed much literature including a distribution to members of Congress.

On February 7 of this year the Virginia memorial to Congress was again read in Congress, on the Senate floor in a lengthy appeal for aid for Negroes who ask for Federal assistance in taking up holdings in Liberia. Those who wish to read this truly great support of the cause of Negro repatriation may do so by writing to their congressman for a copy of the Congressional Record of February 7, 1938.

It is now planned, by certain members of Congress, to offer an amendment to the general relief bill which will authorize the President to use part of the relief fund in payment of cost of transportation and settlement of citizens of African descent who desire to migrate to Liberia, and who would be qualified for citizenship and for the allotment of public land in that country.

Virginia led in the movement which acquired and settled Liberia. She has lately given encouragement to those who wish to continue its settlement. In many speeches, and in their literature, Negro nationalists have expressed gratitude for their aid given by Virginia.

ERNEST SEVIER COX
Richmond.

Tennessee Attorney Attacks Bilbo

'On Negro Colonization In Liberia'

(By P. L. HARDEN, Jackson, Tenn.)

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi in his argument against the Anti-Lynching Bill in the United States Senate, said that the only way to solve the race problem is to colonize the Negroes in Liberia. I don't know just what the Senator meant, whether he said this for the sake of argument or from point of prejudice or is sincere about it.

We took occasion to write the Senator and ask him whether or not he meant what he was talking about. In his letter he stated in substance, that he felt that it would be better for the white race and the black race to colonize the Negroes and that all right thinking Negroes would appreciate same.

I am not able to understand the Senator. He seems to think or is alarmed about our race of 12,000,000 people gobbling up 100,000,000. Now is my race that powerful; then if it is, and those powers are subdued, then I would advocate getting out to ourselves some where. He seems to be worried about intermarriage of the races. I am sure my race is certainly satisfied to marry each other. In the places where it is prohibited they don't do it—possibly one now and then, as all persons will seek their social equal.

Now what about the proposition of colonizing in Liberia. Is it practicable? Could it be worked out? Will it make my race a free and independent people? The Senator says he is going to try to attach an amendment on the Relief Bill to carry out the project.

He stated that to try to attach an amendment on the Relief Bill; that in the 1st place it would never pass, but if he was really sincere to draw a bill and ask Congress to appropriate so much money for a thorough investigation of the matter and appoint a commission of white men and colored men to work it out, then he might be getting somewhere.

As the depression goes on and my people becoming delinquent all the time; losing their jobs, homes and farms, on Relief and in many plac-

es never get what is coming to them. I am of the opinion it would be a good movement.

I feel that my folk would always want to be under the protection of the stars and stripes and would never want to renounce their allegiance to the American Government.

If the American Government would make the proper arrangement of a permanent nature in that republic where we could develop ourselves and be actually free, I believe that many more would go to Liberia than is anticipated.

Several organizations have tried such a movement but have failed, so you who are interested in being free, write the Senator if you think it for the manifest interest of the race for a voluntary colonization in the Negro Republic Liberia.

Birmingham, Ala. News

March 19, 1938

COLONIZING THE NEGRO

To the Editor The News:

Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, has advocated colonizing the colored man in Africa, his native country. This, I think, is a wise thought. Emanating from the hand of Providence for the colored man, a portion of Africa is set apart for colonization.

Just think! These things work mysteriously. When the Negro was uncivilized God in His providence prepared a way by allowing the white man to bring him from his native country and use him as a servant, to civilize him. But for this, he would be roaming the country in an uncivilized state today. For all this the colored man should be thankful and not feel hurt at the white man and accept it as a providential plan for his future good. And when he has served a time sufficient for his civilization, Providence takes the matter in hand and gives him his freedom. Which was very costly, and man could have by following the dictates of the Lord accomplished this in a much better way. I would say by paying a price and giving them their freedom. It would have been much cheaper, and saved the lives of many.

However, the freedom was accomplished. Now since he is civilized and educated and competent to govern himself, the same Providence is holding out His hand and beckoning him back to his native land, to build a country for God and himself. I think the colored people as a rule can appreciate this opportunity and consider it a blessing and a great opportunity in life to establish themselves in a country of their own and have their own government, their

own officers from president on down.

"God! How unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past finding out."

Irondale, Ala.

DR. A. J. FARLEY.

Birmingham, Ala. Post

March 18, 1938

Bilbo Is Criticized

For 'Deportation' Idea

Editor, The Post:

We Negro and white workers of the Jefferson County Committee of the Communist Party wish to call to your attention the statement of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo to the joint session of the Legislature in Mississippi on March 4. Bilbo is sometimes called "the man." The statement that follows indicates to us that he is not worthy of the name:

"We think we are in control of the racial problem in the South, but in a majority of the Southern states the Negro is already voting and the time will come when he will vote in Mississippi. Once he does the white race is doomed and you will have a Negro in the United States Senate and in the governor's chair."

Bilbo made this statement in an effort to win support for a proposed project of his to deport Negroes back to Africa. Bilbo says that 2,000,000 have signified their willingness to go. He says mass deportation of Negroes will solve the problem of low wages in the South, and prevent the "racial suicide" of the white people in America.

"The man" is spreading poison among both Negro and white people and therefore is no friend of either but an enemy of "man" in general. Out of four propositions that he puts forward three are lies and one a half-truth which gives some indication of what is really on Bilbo's mind.

In the first place no part of the Negro people, much less two million, are willing to "go back" to Africa. Africa is in no sense a homeland for the American Negroes. Whatever homeland they have is in the cotton patches of the South where they have toiled for 300 years. The Negroes don't want to go back anywhere, least of all Africa. What they want is their rights here.

Bilbo would like to have the Southern white worker believe it is "because of cheap Negro labor that our white men must work for such low wages." As a matter of fact it is because the Wall Street bosses can find men like Bilbo to help them pit the Negro against the white people that all workers in the South are underpaid.

When Bilbo says the "white race is doomed" if the Negro votes it is his own skin and that of his kind that he is worried about. It is not the white race that will be doomed but the rule of the lynchers, the landlords, and mill owners, who are tools of Wall Street. That rule is

the enemy of the exploited whites as well as the super-exploited Negroes.

It is only in saying that Negroes will be elected to office when Negroes vote that Bilbo is partly truthful and gives us the real reasons for his slanderous attacks upon the Negro people. Such running dogs of Wall Street in the South along with the Northern Tory Republicans are continuing their fight against the anti-lynching bill, and provoking their determination to defy at all costs the Constitution of the United States. They are out to wipe out the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. They seek to turn the wheels of progress backwards—at the expense of the entire American people.

WALLACE H. SPRADLING.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald

May 26, 1938

TO LIBERIA?

The Associated Press sent from Washington on Monday a dispatch which virtually repeated what had been said before regarding the proposal of Senator Bilbo to send Negroes to Liberia, the Black Republic which has been established and sponsored under sympathy of the American Government, or some other terrain of the United States.

As we read it, his purpose was not as one of our resentful correspondents seemed to interpret it—that is, a plan to send all Negroes to Liberia.

In the first place, all the Negroes (except a few who have come from British Islands on this hemisphere, many of whom have applied for citizenship) are citizens of the United States, and it is not clear that they could be forced to leave, if that were attempted; secondly, Senator Bilbo's plan merely is to aid the emigration of all who want to go to Liberia and help build up a country of their own, under the care of, and financially and otherwise aided and encouraged by the United States until they were a going concern in their own right.

carrying on with independent spirit and self-reliant, and self-sustaining. He proposes, we understand, that this Government would pay their passage.

The late Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is said to have had a

similar idea.

He does not propose any kind of compulsory emigration or forced settlement of these citizens in another land.

However, his plan may not receive such favorable response. The Negroes of this country do not wish to go to other countries. As far as social sympathy is concerned, they

can secure it (we are asked to assume) by going East. There they may have the 'right and equal' treatment, exercise untrammelled all their rights under certain constitutional amendments, have the theatres, hospitals, churches, restaurants, hotels, boarding houses, passenger coaches, possibly social privileges and that un-downtrodden condition of which the East historically has pretended to believe (and accordingly condemned the Southern people) the South has deprived them.

The South understands the Negro, and he understands the South. The North does not understand either, but does not hesitate to say that the South is wrong, and perhaps even believes that it does not wish to 'be right.'

We are not perfectly sure that any considerable number of Negroes would welcome the opportunity to strike out independently for themselves, and therefore they may not appreciate the benevolent plan of the Senator's proposed amendment to the relief appropriation bill.

Probably they need not be worried about it.